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Barometer 30.60.

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November 22, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 78
Humidity " 78 " 54

November 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 69
Humidity " 67 " 52

8105 日九十月十

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1918.

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LATEST ARMISTICE NEWS.

British Prisoners Streaming Back.

ELEVEN GERMAN TORPEDO-BOATS INTERRED.

Paris, November 20.
French troops yesterday entered Metz and were received with the utmost enthusiasm. The honour of taking possession of the city fell to the Tenth Army. In a historic ceremony, troops headed by Marshal Petain marched past the Esplanade, Marshal Petain standing in front of the statue of Marshal Ney. Many inhabitants of German birth took part in the exciting reception, cheering the French regiments. A Te Deum was sung in Metz Cathedral where Marshal Petain was received by the V. car General. The German Bishop was absent. When Marshal Petain reviewed the Army on the Esplanade, the batteries of Saint Symphorien thundered and six hundred aeroplanes flew over the city.—Havas.

Mulhouse Occupied.

Paris, November 20.
General Hirschbauer, a native of Mulhouse, entered the city heading the 168th Division amid scenes of delicious enthusiasm. The old Cure died from emotion at the Town Hall.—Havas.

Train Service Resumed.

Paris, November 20.
The first passenger train from Nancy to Metz since August 1, 1914, ran yesterday.—Havas.

British Prisoners Arriving Back.

London, November 21.
The Quartermaster General states that the arrangements for the repatriation of war prisoners are working satisfactorily. Sixteen hundred have arrived at Dover and 600 more are expected to-night. Two hundred and eighty-five officers and 3,923 men have arrived at Hull; also over 5,000 have arrived in the area of the Fifth Army in France.

France's "Recovered Children."

London, November 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says on the occasion of entering Metz, General Mangin issued a Proclamation saying:—"The regime of oppression and vexation which you have endured for half a century is abolished for ever. The Army of the Republic brings to Lorraine Liberty and Justice. France opens her arms wide to all her recovered children."

The American Advance.

London, November 21.
An American communiqué states:—"The Third Army has crossed the German 1914 frontier, entered Luxembourg, progressed further in Southern Belgium and reached the line Gantrigien, Welmeringen, Dodelange, Mondereange, Antelbas and Grandel."

No Food For Germany Yet.

London, November 20.
The Ministry of Food announces that no food supplies will be permitted to be sent to Germany until the Allied Food Council has satisfied itself concerning the conditions in Germany.

Germany and Alsace Lorraine.

Copenhagen, November 20.
A message from Berlin says Herr Ebert and Haase, on behalf of the Government, have telegraphed the Strasbourg Soviet that the Allied occupation of Alsace Lorraine does not prejudice the solution of the question in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

French Going Forward.

London, November 21.
A French communiqué states:—"We have passed Given (7 Givenchy) where 8,000 Allied prisoners were collected and occupied Dant Chateau. We reached St. Avoird and Starbrücken in Lorraine and Obernai south-west of Strasbourg in Alsace. We occupy Neuf Briceach, Huminge and St. Louis on the left bank of the Rhine."

German Torpedo-Boats Interned.

London, November 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says eleven German torpedo-boats have arrived at a Dutch frontier station from Antwerp and all have been interned. Hundreds of prisoners of war, including British, Italians, and Russians, are streaming across the Dutch frontier.

THE GERMAN CASUALTIES.

A Total of Four Millions.

Copenhagen, November 21.
A message from Berlin says the German casualties are 1,580,000 dead, 280,000 missing and 490,000 prisoners. The number of wounded is not specified, but the total aggregates four millions.

INDO-CHINA FREIGHTS REDUCED.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says it is officially announced that freight on rice and coconuts from Indo-China will be immediately reduced to 660 and 500 francs respectively.

FISCAL REFORM.

Mr. Lloyd George Favours Preferential Duties.

London, November 17.
In the course of his letter to Mr. Bonar Law, cabled on the 10th inst., the Premier, after stating that his policy does not include taxation of food, says that it does not interfere with the granting of preference on articles such as tea and coffee, on which a duty is imposed.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Not to be Released at Present.

London, November 20.
The Government has declined to release conscientious objectors from their present employments, as this would confer an advantage over soldiers and sailors.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RETURN OF THE GERMANS.

Question Not Yet Decided.

London, November 20.
In the House of Commons during question time, Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was impossible at present to decide the question of the return of Germans to parts of the British Empire whence they had been deported.

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

A Living Proof of Enemy Inhumanity.

Paris, November 20.
Many Allied prisoners of war released from Alsace, Belgium and various parts of Germany arrive daily at stations east of Paris in the last stage of exhaustion. About 1,000 daily arrive, hungry, in rags and wooden clogs. The prisoners returning are a living proof of the accusation of treason against humanity for which Germany must answer; 170 British died on reaching port. Germany is for ever outside the ban of civilisation.—Havas.

A British Warning.

London, November 20.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the following message had been sent to the German Government and Sir Douglas Haig for communication to the German Headquarters:—"Information reaches His Majesty's Government of shocking lack of organisation in the release of British prisoners in Germany and their return march aloft, miserably clothed, without food, transport, escort or guide to the Allied lines, with the result of lamentable suffering and heavy mortality. His Majesty's Government cannot tolerate a continuance of this cruel treatment (loud cheers)—and must insist on adequate arrangements to be made in all the above respects by the German authorities with whom the responsibility lies; otherwise we shall be compelled to take this into account in any question of revictualing Germany or satisfying the requirements of the German population. "His Majesty's Government are ready to lend all available assistance by forwarding food, clothing and transport to prisoners' camps where they are not otherwise forthcoming, and are addressing the Allied Commanders in this sense. Sir Douglas Haig has been also instructed to take every possible step to forward most rapidly food, clothing and means of conveyance for the use of our prisoners in Germany, and our Allies are being asked to co-operate therein."—(Cheers)

BELGIAN AFFAIRS.

New Government to be Formed.

London, November 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Bruges says King Albert has decided to form a new Government representing all the chief parties.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

German Soviets' Attitude.

Copenhagen, Nov. 20.
The Soviets at Berlin have passed a resolution against the summoning of a Constituent Assembly, demanding the summoning of a general Workers' and Soldiers' congress to decide the future of Germany.

A Plot in Vienna.

London, Nov. 20.
A Vienna message says that a great Communist plot to occupy all public buildings, arrest the members of the Cabinet and proclaim a Bolshevik Government has been discovered. Hundreds have been arrested, including Doctor Paul Friedlander, leader of the Communists. The movement was evidently supported by the Bolsheviks of Russia.

Hero-Worshipping.

Amsterdam, Nov. 17.
The Cassel Soviet, proclaiming its protection of Marshal Hindenburg, says he belongs to the German nation, to which he never stood nearer.

The Reichstag Abolished.

Amsterdam, Nov. 20.
A Berlin official announcement says the Cabinet has notified the Reichstag that it can no longer reassemble. The revolution abolished it with Kaiserdom and the Federal Council. The Government intended to convolve a National Assembly as speedily as possible.

THE GERMAN NAVAL MYTH.

Copenhagen, Nov. 19.
Captain Persius, the German critic, in a sensational article in the "Tegoblast" discloses that it was only the naval authorities' bluff and lies which induced the Germans to hope their Fleet would be able in a second Jutland battle to beat the British. The project was inherently impossible owing to the great inferiority of the Fleet. The German losses at Jutland were enormous and only favourable weather and good leadership prevented the destruction of the whole Navy. Thereafter Admiral Tirpitz was urged by all sides to concentrate on the construction of submarines but obstinately continued the building of battle-ships. Ultimately the scarcity of materials necessitated the dismantling of twenty-three large ships, including a new cruiser, in order to obtain material for submarines. At the beginning of 1918 all German battle-ships constructed from 1897 to 1906 had been destroyed. Continuing Captain Persius states that during 1917 eighty-three submarines were built and sixty-six destroyed. Germany possessed in April 1917 one hundred and twenty-six submarines, in October 1917 one hundred and forty-six, in February 1918 one hundred thirty-six, in June 1918 one hundred and thirteen. During the last months of the war it was most difficult to get submarine crews as the seamen thoroughly distrusted the weapon.

Captain Persius makes the remarkable statement that every thinking man opines that the seamen rendered an invaluable service to the country by mutinying on the 3th November when ordered to come out and meet the British Navy.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN EVACUATION.

Stirring Scenes in Brussels.

Brussels, Nov. 17.
The last Germans are leaving the city to-day. They exploded at noon waggons and depots of munitions at three stations simultaneously, shaking the city and wrecking numerous houses. The explosions continued during the afternoon and night. The casualties are unknown. A number of dead have been extricated from the debris.

The last Germans left between four and seven in the morning. The city awoke to find the walls placarded with a proclamation by acting-Burgomaster Lemoner, announcing that the city was purified and exhorting the citizens to warmly welcome the Allied troops. Crowds collected and made their way to the Grande Place, where M. Lemoner and the aldermen, preceded by trumpeters, appeared at the Hotel de Ville where the Belgian standard was hoisted. Belgian and Allied flags appeared magically. Everywhere shops were decorated. The crowd, in reply to M. Lemoner, took an oath never to forget the German atrocities. They sang the Belgian and Allied anthems and then marched in procession headed by the flags of the 1830 Revolution to Martyrs' Square where M. Lemoner spoke recalling the sacrifices of the heroes of 1830. Subsequently the Communal Council met at the Hotel de Ville and ceremoniously welcomed Burgomaster Max. Moving speeches were exchanged and it was amidst the popular rejoicings that the explosions at the station occurred.

The Entry into Metz.

Paris, Nov. 19.
Marshal Petain with the Tenth French Army has entered Metz amid indescribable enthusiasm.

German Statues Overturned.

London, Nov. 20.
Reuter's correspondent writes from Nancy: The population of Metz overturned the statues of the Emperors William the First and Frederick and Prince Frederick Charles. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reported yesterday that the British had advanced 25 miles since Sunday.

King Albert at Antwerp.

London, Nov. 20.
King Albert made a State entry into Antwerp on 10th inst. and was ovated by crowds. There is little sign of damage to the city or suffering of the population.

Fiume Occupied.

Paris, Nov. 20.
Italian and Allied troops occupied Fiume on the 19th inst.

The British Way.

London, Nov. 20.
General Rawlinson in an Order of the Day of Nov. 11th, says: The Fourth Army is ordered to participate in the occupation of the Rhine. I ask you men from all parts of the Empire when on German territory to show the world that British soldiers are not like Germany's: they do not wage war against women and children. I rely on you to sustain the Army's fair name.

THE KING'S HISTORIC SPEECH.

Paris, Nov. 19.
In the State Chamber adjoining the House of Lords His Majesty the King this afternoon met both Houses of Parliament and representatives of the Dominions, India and other parts of the Empire and delivered an historical speech, which is being cabled officially, in reply to the Addresses from both Houses congratulating His Majesty on the conclusion of the armistice. The proceedings were severely simple. The Peers, headed by the Lord Chancellor with the mace, entered the Chamber in procession, followed immediately by the Commons headed by the Speaker with the mace. Meanwhile the representatives of the Dominions and India seated themselves on either side of the Royal Gallery close to a raised dais where chairs had been placed for their Majesties and the other Royalties. At the moment the Royal party, which included Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary and the Prince of Wales, appeared the whole assembly rose. The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker presented the Addresses. Then the King, who was wearing a frock coat, read his reply in a strong and resolute voice. Thereafter the Royal party left without further ceremony and the Peers and Commons returned to their respective Houses.

The Premier was unable to be present owing to illness. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law walked side by side behind the Speaker. The Dominions and Indian representatives present included the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden (Premier of Canada), Sir Joseph Cook (ex-Premier of Australia), Sir George E. Foster (Minister of Trade and Commerce, Canada), Hon. A. E. Kemp (Minister without portfolio, Canada), the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes (Premier of Australia), the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher (High Commissioner in London for Australia), General Jan Christian Smuts (Colonial Secretary, Union of South Africa), Major-General Northey, Hon. W. P. Schreiner (High Commissioner in England for the Union of South Africa), Lt.-Col. F. H. Creswell, the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu (Secretary of State for India), Lord Islington (Under-Secretary for India), member of the Council of India and several Indian editors.

BRITAIN'S WAR CASUALTIES.

London, Nov. 19.
In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson announced that the British military casualties in all theatres of war up to 10th November, excluding the Air Force but including Dominion and Indian troops, totalled 2,000,000, of whom 142,634 were officers and 2,900,000 were men.

The killed totalled 37,876 officers and 690,828 other ranks. The total casualties for France were 124,700 officers and 2,503,000 men, of whom 25,800 officers and 527,000 men were killed.

At the Dardanelles the casualties were 5,000 officers and 115,000 men, of whom 1,800 officers and 22,000 men were killed. In the Salonica campaign the casualties were 1,200 officers and 26,000 men.

In Mesopotamia the casualties were 4,300 officers and 23,000 men.

In Egypt the casualties were 2,600 officers and 54,000 men. In East Africa the casualties were 900 officers and 17,000 men.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 18.
The silver market is steady.

"THE STUNTS."

In Aid of "Heather Day" Fund.

The booking opened yesterday at the Anderson Music Co. for "The Stunts" entertainment at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday next. The entertainment promises to be as brilliant a success as the last, for the rehearsal, which are now in full swing, have revealed hitherto unsuspected talent in the Company, and the general public can be certain of a thoroughly good musical and variety programme.

The personnel of the Company has undergone some little change and "The Stunts" are perhaps an even better balanced Company than on the previous occasion. As the coming entertainment is in aid of the "Heather Day" Fund, some pains have been taken to provide some items for the special delectation of the Scottish community, which is expected to muster in good numbers, owing to the special Fund to be benefited. Some well known Scottish songs are on the programme, while by no means the least attractive item will be the Scottish reel to be danced by the young lady members of the Company to the accompaniment of the inevitable bagpipes. "My Lord in Livery," the screaming farce which was so well received on the last occasion, is being repeated by special request, and with the Jester and his merry band to provide the musical medley which comprises the second part of the programme, the public can be assured of a memorable two hours of mirth and music.

FOOTBALL.

St. Joseph's v. 88th R.G.A.

The following team will represent St. Joseph's College in their League match against the 88th Co., R.G.A. on the Club Ground to-morrow at 2.30 p.m. sharp:—E. de Sousa; W. Ogley and E.P. Hyndman; P. Xavier, S.A. Marcel and S.A.M. Sapher; R.M. Omar, E.A. Moosdeen, E.R. Hyndman (Capt.), J. Silva and L.M. Xavier. Reserves:—V.M. Xavier and E.L. Rocha.

United Services League.

The following players have been chosen to represent the Hongkong Football Club in their game with the Royal Engineers on Saturday the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., on the Club Ground:—G. Gerrard; F.W. Black and J. McCubbin; W. Hamilton, J. Stewart and J.B. Carrivier; E. Birt, A.H. Clark, D. Biechelmann, H. McVinish and C. Jennings.

Returned Banished Sentenced.

A Chinese pleaded guilty at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, when charged with the theft of a quantity of soldier belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Co., at North Point. Sergt. Pardon prosecuted and said that the defendant was stopped by an India watchman of the Company as he was leaving, and the soldier was found in different pockets. Defendant was previously banished in 1912 for five years, but his term has expired. His Worship sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

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TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre:—9.15 p.m.

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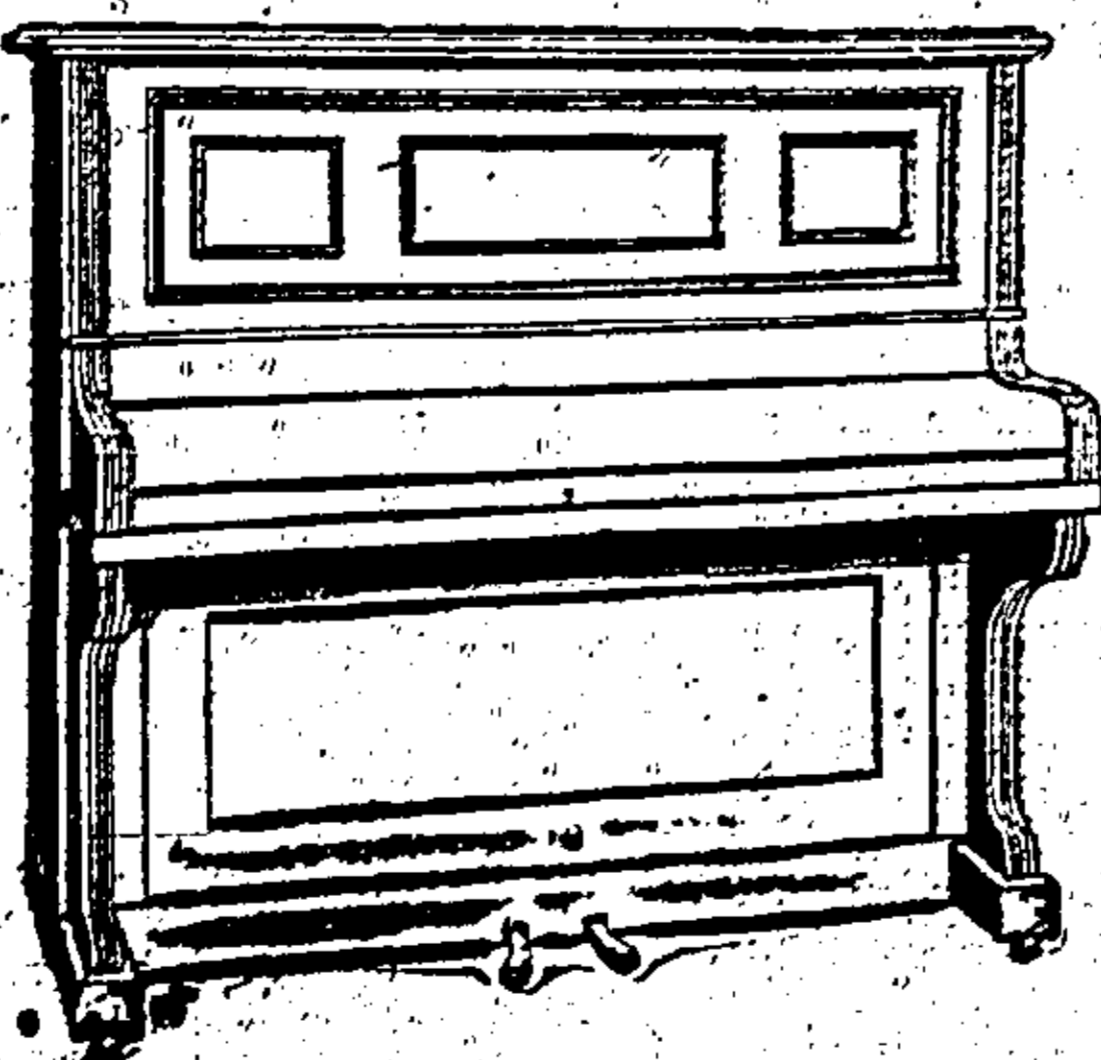
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GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Gompers on British Labour

In a message to the American
people transmitted by the London
correspondent of the New York
Tribune, Mr. Samuel Gompers,
President of the American Federa-
tion of Labour, after disclaiming
any desire to criticise Labour
conditions in Great Britain, says:
—I am very appreciative of all the
courtesy which has been shown
me in England, especially by
British Labour. My message to
Americans is loyal to the core.
Proof of this is that when the
news was read before the Trade
Union Congress that the Hinden-
burg Line was broken through,
95 per cent. of the assembly
arose and cheered themselves
hoarse. British Labour has whole-
heartedly pledged itself to the
Allied cause. And remember,
there is a hundred per cent.
loyalty.

"To Benefit an Enemy."

A summons for "causing
money to be paid for the benefit
of an enemy" was heard against
Charles Otto Corn, 4, Lloyd's-
avenue, at the Mansion House
recently. The defendant, it was
stated, was a partner in the firm
of Herklotz, Corn, and Co.,
produce brokers, New York and
London. When the war broke
out Herklotz was at Bremen,
and had remained there. There
was no doubt defendant
had kept up correspondence
with Herklotz through neutral
intermediaries. In those letters
Herklotz was referred to as
"Socius." One letter said, "Your
Socius desires you to remit 29,000
kroner." The defendant sent the
money. Defendant claimed he
was only obliging his old partner,
who was an American citizen and
not an alien enemy. Herklotz, it
was stated, was a naturalised
American of German origin. The
hearing was adjourned.

War Office Baffled.

An amazing story of a soldier's
many escapes while under deten-
tion as a deserter was told at
the London Sessions recently.
One police witness said, "The
War Office say he has told so
many lies that they are at a loss
to know who he is." Prisoner
was Alfred Long, 24, and he was
found guilty of stealing a trunk.
Long absconded as a boy from
Dr. Barnardo's Home. He joined
the Army in 1913, and soon
after war broke out was
charged with desertion. In 1916
he deserted from the A.S.C. and
a month later deserted from the
R.F.A. Taken to Southampton,
he made his escape, and was
arrested at Aldershot. He escaped
again, and was rearrested and
taken to Woolwich, where he
escaped once more. He then
reported himself at different
hospitals, giving a different
regiment each time. He absconded
from one hospital with 31s
frances, and later was sentenced to
six months' imprisonment for
defrauding wounded soldiers. His
movements since his release are
unknown. Sentence was posi-
poned for a report on the state of
his mind.

Soldier-Clerks' Plot.

Taking men from the ranks and
putting them in positions of trust
without any inquiry was a system
that ought to be stopped at once,
said Mr. Justice Darling at the
Old Bailey recently. The judge was
dealing with the case in which
two soldiers were charged with
conspiracy to receive bribes in con-
nection with calling-up notices.
They were Joseph McLoughlin
and Horace V. Parker, privates
in the East Surrey Regiment, who
had been employed as clerks at the
headquarters of the Wandsworth
recruiting depot. McLoughlin
was alleged to have asked and
received from Mr. G. A. S.
Porter, managing director of a
Breadtham picture palace, "five
Bradburys" (Treasury notes) to
procure exemption. There was a
further charge against McLough-
lin in relation to a Patney Jones
of attempting to obtain a money
gift. Both men denied the charges,
but the jury found them guilty
of conspiracy, and Mr. Justice
Darling sentenced them to 15
months' imprisonment each.
McLoughlin was found not guilty
of conspiracy accepting 25 and
30s. from Mr. Porter. It was
stated that he had served four
years' penal servitude and 15
months for false pretences.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Russian's Word of Honour. When he was released from internment in Germany, Abraham Hielink, a Russian, gave his promise that he would not take part in the war. At North London Police Court recently he was charged with failing to report himself for military service, but the summons was withdrawn, a recent decision of Mr. Justice Eve in a similar case being taken as a precedent. Mr. Waddy, the magistrate, approving of this course, said we should take care to do nothing that would force a foreigner in our midst to break his word.

McGudden Family of Airmen. The Military Cross awarded to the late Second Lieut J. A. McGudden, R.A.F., a younger brother of the famous Major J. T. Byford McGudden, V.O., was presented to his mother at Kingston Barracks recently. Second Lieut. McGudden had brought down 11 enemy aeroplanes in France. Mrs. McGudden's four sons have all been connected with the R.A.F. The eldest son, Flight-Sergeant Pilot Instructor W. T. J. McGudden, was killed whilst flying in England. Major McGudden met his death in a flying accident in France a few weeks ago. Second Lieut. J. A. McGudden was killed in action last spring, and the youngest boy also belongs to the R.A.F.

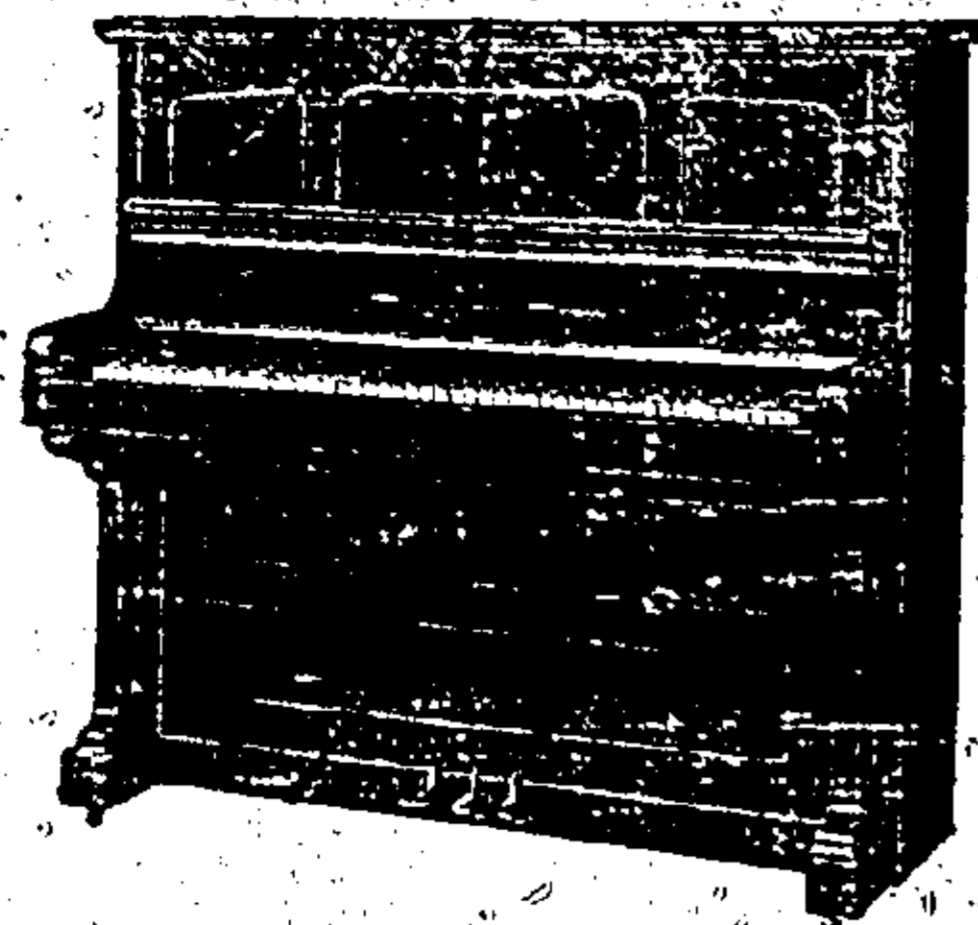
Discharged Soldiers. The Duke of Connaught has written to say he is unable to open a club at Dudley for discharged sailors and soldiers because it is the practice of Royalty not to take any part in politics, and their Federation has become a political organisation and is running Parliamentary candidates. Commenting on the Duke's letter, Mr. J. M. Hodge, M.P., President of the Federation, said yesterday to a representative of *The Daily News*: "It is the direct outcome of the action of 'The Comrades of the Great War,' who approached the Duke, and advised him not to open the club because it is our Federation's."

A German Big Gun. Some details of the 15in. naval gun which was intended to pound Amiens to dust may be of interest. It was captured near Ohainville, 20 miles due east of the city. The weapon is of the 1914 Krupp pattern, such as is mounted in the latest German Dreadnoughts. It is 45 calibres in length measuring 56ft. 3in. over all. The exterior diameter of the breech is 3ft. 14in., and the thickness at the muzzle is 33in. Highly rifled with 100 grooves, it has an extreme range of 28 miles. The projectiles are very short, but with long false caps. The high explosive shell weighs 70wt. and contains a bursting charge of only 60lb. The shrapnel contains hundred of bullets of 1½ in. apiece. Two great hydraulic buffers reduce the recoil to about 4ft. The gun is mounted on a bridge straddle's quadrant-shielded pit dug 10ft. deep, and has an arc of fire of 90deg. Its crew numbered 3 officers and 70 other ranks. In addition a working party of about 100 men was attached to the emplacement to keep it in repair. The gun was fired by electricity.—Reuter Special.

America's Dead. Americans who lose their lives on the European battle-grounds, writes Reuter's New York correspondent, will be buried there only temporarily. Where identification is possible the bodies will be placed in marked graves, to be taken up when the war is over and brought home. The War Department's plan in this regard was disclosed by the recent publication of articles of agreement between the Army and Navy regarding the transportation of sick and wounded from overseas. A section of the agreement says: "The remains of all officers, enlisted men and civilian employees who have died or will hereafter die in France, shall be buried in France until the end of the war when the remains shall be brought back to the United States for final interment. The remains of all officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees who die on ships en route to or from the United States, shall be embalmed and returned to the United States on the ship on which the death occurred."

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NOTICE.

REGRADEING OF LINE AT DEPRESSORS.

It will be necessary to bring into use the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS ON SUNDAY 1st DECEMBER and on THAT DAY the UPPER AND LOWER TERMINAL BARKER ROAD AND KENNEDY ROAD STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

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SEASON TICKETS.

These will be charged at usual rates. The allowance of 20% will be made at the expiration of the period for which the ticket was issued.

PUNCH TICKETS.

Special punch tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old punch tickets may be held over until the Cars are running the full distance or if returned to the Company's Office a pro-rata refund will be made for the unused portion.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1918.

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IN view of the celebrations taking place on "HEATHER DAY" and Fair November 29th and 30th the CLOSING of the Upper and Lower termini and two intermediate stations has been POSTPONED from Tuesday 26th November to SUNDAY 1st DECEMBER.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1918.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1918.

FOUND WANTING.

Since we penned our remarks yesterday on the surrender of the German Navy, some illuminating facts have come over the cables showing with the utmost clearness that the much-advertised German Fleet utterly failed the Fatherland in the hour of its extremity. It does not require a very long memory to recall the great hopes which the Germans placed in their Navy before the war broke out. For very many years prior to 1914 the German Admiralty had centred all its energies on building a mammoth Fleet for the express purpose of driving the British flag from the high seas. The German people were allured into spending huge sums on naval programmes by speakers and writers who conjured up fantastic pictures of the British Navy beaten in battle and of German soldiers and sailors landing on the shores of England and even occupying London. All these things were to have been accomplished by the great German High Seas Fleet, which was pictured as waiting in confidence for "The Day."

Well, "The Day" has come and gone, but what of the German Navy? Once it attempted battle, but once only, and the drubbing it received then at any rate convinced its personnel of the futility of essaying another trial of strength. But even after the Battle of Jutland, continued to prate about the certainty of success should another action be fought, and the fact is now disclosed that only just prior to the signing of the Armistice the Pan-Germans had actually decided to make one big final fight, orders being given for the Fleet to put to sea. Unhappily (from our standpoint) the crews maintained, the Revolution started and the great opportunity for which our gallant sailors had been waiting for over four years was denied them. But that is not the most significant of the news which has just come to hand. We may, as we do, regret that the German Fleet did not come out a second time; what we are pleased to know now from a German source is that it was only the bluff and lies of their own naval authorities which induced the Germans to hope that their Fleet would be able in a second Jutland Battle to beat the British. Captain Pertain, one of the best known and best informed naval critics in Germany, now openly declares that the project was inherently impossible, owing to the great inferiority of the German Fleet. The disclosures which he makes regarding the losses suffered both in battleships and submarines, as well as his statements concerning the confusion which these losses created in the building yards, show the state of impotency to which the German Navy was reduced during the war. We can well understand now why the very much misnamed High Seas Fleet preferred to remain in Kiel Harbour than to come out and face the waiting British men-of-war. And we can readily understand Captain Pertain's observation that the German seamen rendered an invaluable service to their country by mutinying when ordered to go forth to fight. That act at any rate saved the German Fleet from being sent to the bottom with the 80,000 men which the stay-at-home Pan-Germans were willing to sacrifice in the venture. Hence the satisfaction of "the thinking men" of Germany.

How bitterly the German people have been befuddled in regard to their wonderful Navy, just as they have in respect of their "invincible" Army! All the huge expenditure which they had lavished on the Fleet has been so much wasted money. Ships were feverishly built in a mad race to equal Britain's strength at sea, naval guns of hitherto unheard-of size and range were mounted on them, submarines were constructed by the hundred, and all to no other purpose than to fall into the Allies' hands without being in any sense tested to the full. When "The Day" came, it was found that Germany might as well never have had a Fleet. Such is the history of the Kaiser's attempt to wrest sea-power from the British. No chapter in history can be found of such elaborate dreams fading away into sheer nothingness. The Germans have "dreamed dreams and seen visions." But that is as far as they have ever got.

Britain's Sacrifice.

While mere figures can in nowise reflect the death and suffering which have come to the British Empire during the past four years, they can at any rate indicate the extent of the sacrifice which we have made on behalf of a great and undying cause. It is now announced that, excluding the Air Force, the British military casualties during the war have reached the enormous figure of well over three millions, the number killed being about a fifth of that total. The glorious Roll of Honour bears the names of over 37,000 officers and 620,000 men. These are they who have given their lives for the Right and whose supreme sacrifice has made possible the triumph of justice and the winning of peace for a distracted world. No one can read these figures without feeling that Britain has nobly done her part. Never professing to be a military nation, she has raised huge armies for foreign service, and to-day there lies in French soil, consecrated by the deeds of the mighty dead, the bodies of some 32,000 officers and 527,000 British men. We mourn for the honoured dead and have compassion for the great army of the maimed living. The blood of these noble men is upon the heads of the Germans who needlessly threw the world into turmoil, suffering and death. That must not be forgotten when the final reckoning comes to be made.

Holland Escapes.

In these days of uneasiness and restlessness it is comforting to read that Holland has escaped the experience of a threatened Revolution. At one time it seemed as though the scenes enacted in Germany would be repeated in Holland, but now the Socialist leader admits that the revolutionary movement has failed, while the country is tranquil and demonstrations of loyalty to the Queen are constantly occurring. Revolution is good, even necessary, on occasion; unhappily, it is almost invariably associated with violence and bloodshed. Constitutional methods are ever the best, and that is why we can feel some satisfaction that the Dutch people have been spared the harder way. The downfall of German Militarism, which has undoubtedly had its admirers in Holland, was bound to react on the latter country; and it has its lessons which, if the nation's rulers are wise in their day and generation, will not be overlooked. A critical moment in Holland's history appears to have been passed. We can only trust that the immunity from internal trouble will long persist.

The Entry into Metz.

What must have been the feelings of the French troops as they entered Metz? We Britishers, with all our intense but undemagogic patriotism, can hardly understand the fiery, passionate manner in which the French give vent to their love of country. There is the warm patriotism that is never very far from tears, and their hearts must have been full indeed, as they entered once more into the town which has been lost to them for nearly fifty years. It is a glorious triumph for France, that her sons, after so many years, should be able to bring about reparation for the hardships and humiliation which they suffered at the hands of the Prussians in 1870. France has never forgotten, and throughout these long years, she has waited for this day of revenge. All the efforts of her statesmen, soldiers, every rank of her population have been concentrated on this, and the great reward has come. The war has demonstrated to us the greatness of the French people, and the fighting qualities of its brave armies, and we rejoice indeed to have stood side by side with them in defence of great ideals. We are glad, too, that France has once more come into her own, and can put herself, in spirit, with Marshal Pétain and his magnificent soldiers as they proudly march through the streets of Metz. The 8,400 Frenchmen, who fell in 1870 and to whom a memorial, made in Metz, have been gloriously avenged.

DAY BY DAY.

HE WHO EXPECTS NOTHING IS NEVER DISAPPOINTED.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the setting aflame of Ypres by the Germans.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3/16d.

Motor Fatality.

At the enquiry yesterday into the death of a Chinese who was knocked down by motor car No. 45, the jury returned a verdict of death through misadventure.

Billiards.

The handicapping and draw for the Billiard Handicap at the Palace Hotel took place last night and can be seen at any time at the Hotel. Two games will be played each night, commencing from Monday, 25th inst., at 8 p.m., the second game commencing at 9 p.m.

The "Khaki Bag."

Mrs. Milroy has just sent off a further \$25 to the Weekly Dispatch Tobacco Fund, secured by means of the "Khaki Bag," thus bringing the total to \$573 4/6d. In this latest sum were five \$1 notes from a kind contributor. Mrs. Milroy is asking the management of the Fund to distribute the money secured by this \$25 to men in hospital. The little bag is still open for contributions.

An Austrian War Weapon.

Mr. N. B. Rose, Postmaster General, informs us that Major Garibaldi, of the Corps des Alpes, has kind lent him a club which he captured in an Austrian trench on the 21st September, 1917. This club, which is heavily weighted with lead and armed with iron spikes, was used for the purpose of killing wounded soldiers and prisoners. The club may be seen in the main hall of the Post Office.

A Signal Honour.

Hongkong residents will be delighted to hear that the 4th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, which was stationed here some little time ago, has been honoured by having been given the right to wear upon its colours the Croix de Guerre, with the palm. This is the highest honour that the French military authorities can confer on any unit. The incident for which the honour has been conferred was an assault by the Battalion, which was in reserve, against an important position from which a garrison had been driven when the right flank of an English Brigade was threatened by the enemy's advance. With magnificent dash, the position was recovered. A French Army Order referring to the incident states that by its rapid advance, its initiative and its enterprising valour the Battalion contributed in no small degree to the re-establishment of a position which had become extremely critical.

Bullying a Woman.

An amazing story of bullying was related to Mr. Wolfe at the Magistracy this morning, when Inspector Gerrard presented a man for assaulting a Chinese woman. He said that there were two men, both of them out on bail of \$50. One of them failed to turn up, and he was the real offender. The facts of the case were that the defendant and the other man who was absent assaulted the woman at a brothel. This man was a bully and had been in trouble with the Police three times, twice recently, but he had escaped. It appeared that the woman in charge of the house had some trouble with the complainant, and engaged the men to bully her. They assaulted this girl the night before, but when they assaulted her yesterday the Police came on the scene and arrested them. His Worship said that the world esteem the bail of \$50, and issue a warrant for the other defendant's arrest. The complainant, in giving evidence, said that it was the absent man who assaulted her. The defendant did not actually assault her, but he came up to her with the other man. He (defendant) pushed her but did not strike her. His Worship discharged the defendant on the grounds of insanity, but fined him \$10 for disorderly conduct.

ROBBIE'S LETTERS: XII.

(To His Nephew by the Rhine.)

Hongkong, 21st Nov., 1911.

Dear Allick,

And the Hun has found out by this time that it doesn't pay to outrage a world and try and wipe out the Teutonic Commandments. But maybe the biggest lesson they'll ever learn from their gigantic blunder is that after all things don't count for much in this world, even if they are ostentatious and grand pianos. What matters most is ideas, the ideas that have already died in the war and the ideas that were born in it and must survive it. That, to my mind, is what is most important. . . . there's to be a big piece of police work to be done yet in Germany before we are finished, for there's lots of stolen property to be recovered, from those of Russia to church pictures by Rubens. Taking it all in all, the Soviet should be weary for the next few months. . . . Already there's some folks talking about the Germans being merely misguided and not altogether bad at heart. Man, I've no patience with that sort of twaddle. Do you think you'll ever forget them and their rotten ways? Never! And good news only know our Propaganda war has been so ineffective as to cause some folks here to start forgetting already, then it's just been a sheer waste of good money. Man, I hope we'll never forget that it was the German himself more than his Government that shelled churches, hospitals and the open boats at sea. This robber, ravisher and murderer is the man that after the war will want to come back among us again and try and sell us a different colour of black thread. The same chap—don't you forget it. Two Mass Meetings in this Colony have already said that he shall not come here again for a certain length of time. The last resolution has just been sent on to the Government. A nod's as good as a wink to a blind horse, I know, but that horse has got to see this time, and I only hope that the Government in this matter does not fancy that this question, like the housing problem, has a life season ticket for the cold storage of Hansard. We're not going to have anything to do with the German until the crimes he has committed have been atoned for in blood and tears. . . . for there's nothing much doing this week. Reasoning, I suppose, after last week's rejoicings. The most active folks that I can see at the minute are the Heather Day-let, for if advertisements are any guide, St. Andrew's Day this year is going to be the daddy of all the days. From what I hear the Motor Car Procession is to be a fine turn-out and there's to be quite a lot of new contraptions at the Fair this year. The Armistice, they tell me, was as good as a tonic to the War Bond Tickets and they're going as strong as ever again. Janet is whanging away at her jam-making and toffee and that way that she's scarcely got time to hear Jean her lessons of a night. . . .

The Christian Scientists had their annual lecture this week. Macpherson, he was at the meeting and, as usual, anything he doesn't understand, was inclined to scoff at it. But I like to be fair. Even if it was a Hindoo yogi that had preached I'd give him a hearing. Of course, it's very easy to refute Christian Science—you can do that with most things in this world when you come to think of it—but such refutation satisfies nobody and proves nothing, except their logical bankruptcy. Mac's victory over their weak-kneed theory is after all a barren one, for believe me, it is a notorious fact that other people's practice is often better than their theory. Skill in logic and the accurate statement of one's principles may be a fact but not always a blessing. While I admit though that driving Christian Scientists into a corner doesn't get us any forwarder, mind ye, that doesn't mean to say that I altogether sign 'em. For instance, they say that health is not a condition of matter, but of mind and that the "material

science" cannot bear reliable testimony on the subject. That being so, I've always held that the "material sciences" cannot be trusted when they testify that cancer, consumption and broken bones have been cured by Christian Science. How can there be any diagnoses of these diseases without reliance on the testimony of the "material sciences"? Mind ye, on the other hand, I've never had any reason to believe that they told lies about their cures; I think it was more the results of mistakes and intellectual mistakes and not intentional deception. Their cures, no doubt about it, often took place as they said, but if they had a lecture in the Theatre Royal every day in the week for a year they'll never make me believe that reading the "Science and Health" book ever cured a man of organic trouble. But a mistake on their part, mind ye, made from their home-made diagnoses and from what they suppose their own doctor has said to them, of the most wonderful diseases they are suffering from. Newspaper advertisements and gabbling womenfolk often make an otherwise healthy man a physical wreck and it's not to be wondered at that Christian Science folks are often led astray. So in the main as far as their so-called cures of organic disease are concerned, it doesn't necessarily mean intentional deception on their part but simply their inability to judge accurately. After all, I don't think that the methods of Christian Science differ very much from other methods of mental healing. The quick selling handkerchiefs supposed to be endowed with miraculous healing powers and the priests who exploit the "healing springs" and the doctors who prescribe an occasional bread pill or a "bottle" the principal ingredient of which is quinine, may, and no doubt often do, cure a patient by producing in him a strong belief that he'll get well. But may be, that's no Christian Science, though it's often done. So you see Christian Science, though a system of intricate metaphysics, is not at all difficult to understand. I've no doubt that's the way so many womenfolk of very ordinary intelligence belong to it. A Christian Scientist can tell you more about truth and error than he could ever learn at the Sunday School in a lifetime. Disease is error and their idea of appendicitis is that it is merely something that enables a doctor to open up a man's anatomy and remove his entire bank account, and that lumbago in the middle of the night is sheer imagination. May be it is, but nobody can tell me that Mac suffers much from imagination. It's no possible, so there's something wrong with the system somehow. Mind ye, I'm no altogether against them, for I think their work is the sanest and most helpful thing they're going. Christian Science sets idle people to work—and, believe me, they've got plenty of virgin soil of that kind to delve into here.

Aside then from their miraculous cures, O.S. could very well stand for Common Sense and let it go at that.

Yours truly

ROBT. MACWHITER.

Golf.

The entries for the Ladies' Golf Championship close to-morrow. Those ladies who have not put their names on the list at Happy Valley and Fanning are asked to notify the Hon. Secretary.

Victoria Theatre.

A most enjoyable programme, full of variety, is now being shown at the Victoria Theatre. It includes fresh episodes of the thrilling serial, "The House of Hate," which is one of the best acted picture stories filmed in Hongkong. Other features are the highly entertaining British and American Gaieties, and an exceedingly funny Harold Lloyd film entitled "Look Pleasant, Please." The audience last night greatly enjoyed the bill of fare. On Sunday there is to be a special attraction in the appearance of Miss S. Potapovich, prima ballerina of the Polish Government Theatre, Warsaw, and Miss R. Tanyaka, character dancer and

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, makes the interesting suggestion that if the Russians were devoted to baseball, football, tennis, and track athletics some barriers of misunderstanding between Slav and Saxon might fall. Once after a thrilling foursome at golf, he read a story by Chekhov. He could not help thinking how inexplicable his excitement and anxiety, to win would seem to those Russian introspectionists. Turgenev and the young Tolstoy loved shooting: Russians love to skate, either alone or with a fair partner. "But that," comments Professor Phelps, "is not sport; that is exercise." Most Russians, he goes on to say, obtain their exercise in conversation. "The Anglo-Saxon releases the violence inherent in every man through the outlet of sports; his conversation is without generalisation. But the Russians, and, indeed, many foreign races, find in daily conversation a form of exercise that takes in every part of the body, like swimming."

Manchester has not cheapened her honorary freedom, and Mr. Lloyd George, who received it recently, has only 34 predecessors in a list which has been accumulating since 1888. In one important respect Mr. Lloyd George stands alone in the list of Manchester freemen. He is the only English statesman among them—a state of things which is accounted for, of course, by the persistence through our history until a year or two ago of a strong party spirit. Colonial statesmen, on the other hand, are numerous. Apart from Colonial Premiers, the list is made up almost entirely of men who have been eminent in the citizenship of Manchester. Mr. Oliver Heywood was the first to be admitted, and the two youngest local freemen are Sir Edward Downes and Sir Edward Holt. The late Mrs. Rylands is the only woman on the list.

It may be said that the Prime Minister was only just born in Manchester. The event occurred in Chorlton-on-Medlock fifty-five years ago last January, but the Prime Minister's citizenship of Manchester, which is now renewed, terminated before he was twelve months old. The family then moved to a farm in Pembrokeshire, and it is there that Mr. Lloyd George's consciousness of the world about him is said to have begun. Mr. William George, the Prime Minister's father, was a school teacher and taught successfully in London, Liverpool, Haverfordwest, Pwllheli, Newchurch in Lancashire, and Manchester. The appointment in Manchester seems to have been a temporary one, and at the close of the engagement Mr. William George went back to the ancestral trade of a farmer. His death occurred eighteen months after the birth of his son David, and the long residence at Llany-stumdwy, near Crickieth, under the roof of Mr. Richard Lloyd, a maternal uncle, then began. Mr. William George, to whom as the Prime Minister's professional partner English public life is under a large debt, was born at Llanystumdwy after his father's death.

Still, the cities which have given birth to English Prime Ministers are in the nature of things few in number. Liverpool claiming a big share of such honours in possessing Gladstone. Manchester may, therefore, be grateful that the link which binds it to Mr. Lloyd George, though slender, is a genuine one and will hold. Even before Mr. Lloyd George rose to the highest office South Manchester entered considerably into modern political history as the place of residence of Mr. Cobden, who lived at Westerfield, in Victoria Park, from 1845 till 1848, and was indeed living there when the Corn Laws were repealed. Mr. Lloyd George's birthplace is without commemorative value, and the political associations of the house and street may easily be overlooked and finally lost unless someone attends to the matter. Blackburn has already taken precautions against this fate by taking over the house in which Lord Mervill was born.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Transfer.

No. 579 Pte. P. T. Lambie is transferred from "A" Company to "D" Company, dated 20. 11. 18.

Allotment of Rifle Ranges. King's Park Range is allotted to the Hongkong Police from January 3rd to 20th and February 10th to 28th, inclusive, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Inspection of Arms. All long rifles, also the 50 new short rifles issued last year, with their bayonets, are to be returned to Headquarters as follows:—

Tuesday, 26th November—Artillery Company.

Wednesday, 27th November—Engineer Company.

Thursday, 28th November—Engineer Company.

Monday, 2nd December—Engineer Company.

Tuesday, 3rd December—Infantry Battalion.

Wednesday, 4th December—Infantry Battalion.

They will be ready for re-issue the day after they are brought in.

Annual Musketry Course. The following is the result of firing of Annual Course by the following:—

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Number exercised 31

Marksmen 1

1st Class shots 15

2nd " 12

3rd " 3

31

The averages obtained were:—

Practice No. 13 12.8

" " 14 19.2

" " 15 10.3

" " 16 17.4

" " 17 10.0

" " 18 8.8

" " 19 5.4

Company average 84.8

Casuals:—Park Range, Number exercised, 14; Marksmen, nil.

King's Park Range.—Number exercised 8; marksmen, nil.

Casuals:—Park Range.—1st Class shots, 4; 2nd Class shots, 8; 3rd Class shots, 2; King's Park Range.—1st class shots, 5; 2nd Class shots, 2; 3rd Class shots, 1.

Averages:

Practice No. 13 12.4

" " 14 16.7

" " 15 10.6

" " 16 14.1

" " 17 9.0

" " 18 8.8

" " 19 8.6

Company average 74.3

King's Park Range.

Practice No. 13 13.7

" " 14 19.0

" " 15 11.2

" " 16 17.6

" " 17 12.1

" " 18 10.0

" " 19 6.7

Company average 90.3

Promotions.

Artillery Company.—No. 22

Bombardier Bruce H. S. to be

Corporal dated 21.11.18. No. 28

L/Bombardier Gerrard, G. to be

Corporal dated 22.11.18. No. 24

L/Bombardier Douglas, W. E. to be

Bombardier dated 23.11.18. No. 25

L/Bombardier Railton, N. L. to be

Bombardier dated 23.11.18. No. 68

Gunner MacTavish, H. to be

Bombardier dated 23.11.18. No. 33

Gunner Boulton, S. to be

Bombardier dated 24.11.18. No. 72

Gunner Overy, H. to be

L/Bombardier dated 21.11.18.

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J.H.W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parades at Belchers Battery.—

Tuesday, 26th November.—

30 a.m.: Right Half Company.

New Layers' Class only. 5.15

p.m. Left Half Company. Full

YEE SANG FAT CO.

"WOLSEY"

PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

IN ALL WEIGHTS

Guaranteed Unshrinkable.

FLANNEL SHIRTS and PYJAMAS

YEE SANG FAT CO.

34, Queen's Road Central.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

INC. IN U.S.A.

York Buildings, Hongkong.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE

WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS,

WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES.

22nd to 29th November, 1918:—

D E L. duties.—Parades at

per rosters posted at Headquar-

ters: Engine Drivers at 5.15

p.m. Electricians at 5.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—

Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Hill. Stone

cutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instruction for higher ratings

and N. O. O. and men of the

Infantry Battalion attached for

duty.—Class 1, at Belchers at

6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thurs-

days for all who have not passed

the "Proficient" rate (1/-) ex-

amination. Class 2, at Belcher

at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and

Fridays for all N. O. O. and men

of higher ratings under Q.M.S.

O'Connell and Q.M.S. Parsons.

R.E. and Sergt. Day, H.C.D.O.

Class 3; at Lyceum at 8.30 p.m.

on Tuesdays and Fridays, under

Q.M.S. White, and Sergt. Sergt.

B. Day, R.E.

N.O.O. and men who have not

drawn their pay for October will

draw it at Headquarters on one of

the following dates:—Tuesday,

26th November, Wednesday, 27th

November, between 11 a.m. and

noon.

Detail of duties at Lyceum

from 18th to 30th November,

inclusive, is posted at Head-

quarters for information of all

concerned.

A new detail of duty starting

on Saturday, 23rd November, is

posted at Headquarters. N. O. O.

and men must make themselves

convenient with same. 2nd

Reliefs are now discontinued.

Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion

by Major H.A. Morgan, state:—

Sunday, 24th November.—8.15

a.m. "A" Company and the

Signalling Section outside Kow-

loon Railway Station and proceed

to Low by special train leaving

at 8.25 a.m. The special train

will return at 5.53 p.m.,

reaching Kowloon at 6.40 p.m.

"A HELLISH INSTRUMENT."

War Weapon on View at Post Office.

The Post Office was to-day the venue of a large crowd of persons who collected there to see an exhibit of war which has been kindly loaned by Major Garibaldi, of the Italian Army. This is a club, with an iron head and spikes which was used by the Austrians at the Italian front to kill Italian wounded soldiers. Hanging on the wall and immediately above is a placard with the following written on it:—

"September 21st 1917.—This hellish instrument was taken by an Italian Officer (Major Garibaldi) of the Corps des Alpes) from the hands of the Hun fiend who was using it to kill Italian wounded soldiers."

"Remember that if this fiend had been allowed to live he might have turned up in Hongkong as a carpet-bagger soliciting your orders."

"Also remember that all Huns are very much alike."

On the other side is another placard bearing a picture of an English soldier being crucified, and a German near by mocking. This is a pamphlet issued by the British Empire Union. Near the club are a batch of forms for membership in the B.E.U.

Infantry Orders.

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Signalling Section outside Kow-

loon Railway Station and proceed

to Low by special train leaving

at 8.25 a.m. The special train

will return at 5.53 p.m.,

reaching Kowloon at 6.40 p.m.

Dress, marching order (without

mess time). Greatcoats to be

rolled. Helmets to be worn.

Waterbottles filled. Food to be

taken in haversacks. Ammunition

will be provided at Low.

No entraining or detraining with-

out orders. Any N. O. O. and

men of "B" Company, Machine

Gun Company and Mounted Sec-

tion who cannot attend on the 8th

or 15th December must parade

on 24th November with "A"

Company.

"B" COMPANY.

Sunday, 24th November.—7

a.m. No. 8 Platoon Nos. 13 and 14

Section at King's Park. Annual

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

FRENCH

PICNIC

COULOMMIER

POTTED

"ARROW"

SHIRTS & COLLARS.

THE BEST

AMERICAN MAKE

Are Stocked by

All Up-to-date Outfitters.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton Correspondent writes as follows:—

An American Reminder.

The American Consul in

Canton called on Wu Ting-fang,

the Foreign Minister of the

Military Government, and report-

ed that he is instructed by his

Minister to say that the Northern

Government is already inclining

to peace and if the Southern

Government persists in fighting

no sympathy can be hoped for

from Foreign Powers.

The Southern Demands.

A joint meeting was held by

the members of the two Hon-

gates to deal with the peace question

between the North and South.

The meeting passed a resolution

that unless the new illegal Parlia-

ment be dissolved, and the

illegally elected President be

dismissed, no peace can be

negotiated. The result of the

meeting has been officially com-

municated to the Military Govern-

ment.

[N. B.—The Northern Govern-

ment has proposed to dissolve

both new and old Parliaments

and to form a new one.]

Military Troubles.

A financial meeting was called

by the Military Government to

deal with a request made by

Commander Li Lit Cheun, who

reports that the soldiers at the

front are without medicine when

sick, and even have not clothing

to meet the approaching winter,

therefore the discipline is very

lax. He proposes the levying of

a heavy tax on the people in

order to get funds, without

regard for their hardships, pro-

vided they are properly com-

pensated after peace.

To guard the baby or young

child against colds nothing can

equal Baby's Own Tablets, the

Canadian children's remedy.

These Tablets are a mild laxative

which will keep the little one's

stomach and bowels working

regularly. It is a recognized fact

that when the stomach and bowels

are in good order colds will not

exist; that the health of the little

one will be good, and that he will

thrive and be happy.

Baby's Own Tablets also cure

coughing, feverishness, indiges-

tion, and expel worms. They

make teething easy, are guaran-

teed to be free from opiates and

perfectly harmless.

Sold by chemists, or by mail

at 50 cents the vial from the Dr.

Williams' Medicine Co., 98

Seeburn Road, Shanghai.

Summit

COLOURED SHIRTS

made of a fine Zephyr in neat stripes with soft collars to match

An air of Distinction and style is im-

parted to wearers of

SUMMIT SHIRTS

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 12.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

"THETA"

UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable. It is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom, comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS

GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

NEW MUSIC

FOR THE COMING SEASON.

"ISLES OF ALOHA"

"ALOHA LAND"

"I MAY BE GONE"

"MY UKULELE GIRL"

"MORE CANDY"

"OVER THERE"

"OH! JOHNNY OH!"

ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

THE STEAMSHIP
MONTEAGLE

will sail from HONGKONG for VANCOUVER via Usual Ports of Call

FRIDAY 20th DECEMBER.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.For particulars regarding passage fares, including rates of accommodation, also schedules of trips and descriptive literature apply to—
P. O. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.
J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.
Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each,
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Dec. 31st.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.

Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO.	Tamba Maru T. 12,510	SATUR., 7th Dec. at 11 a.m.
HAMA	Kamakura M. T. 12,410	SUN., 8th Dec. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO.	Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR., 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
HAMA	Kitano Maru T. 15,480	SATUR., 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	Tama Maru T. 7,000	FRIDAY, 29th Nov.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay and Cape Town	Bombay Maru T. 9,950	SUNDAY, 1st Dec.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	Aki Maru T. 12,300	TUES., 26th Nov. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	Tango Maru T. 13,760	WED., 18th Dec. at 11 a.m.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Kosoku Maru T. 7,000	THURS., 28th Nov.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Toyoka Maru T. 15,210	WEDNES., 4th Dec.

For date of sailing, apply at the Company's Office.
HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE via MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA.
Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fubuki Maru," "Sawa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Tama Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.
Next sailings from Hongkong:
Suwa Maru MON., 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
Fushimi Maru FRI., 12th Dec., at 11 a.m.
Omitting Manila Eastbound.
For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong:
TERUYO MARU	22,400	26th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,400	18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	23rd Jan.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.
KIVU MARU 17,500 9th January.
Makurazaki interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Monthly Service between
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
January 9th, 1919. November 21st

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

or to REITH & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1917

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
TIENHSIN	Huichow	33rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Taming	34th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Changchow	35th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Singan	36th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	38th Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Nov. 22, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	Java & M'sar	23rd Nov.	26th Nov.	Shanghai
Schiedyk	Java	23rd Nov.	1st Dec.	Saigon
Tijmanoeck	Java	23rd Nov.	1st Dec.	Amoy, S'hai
Nias	Java	23rd Nov.	6th Dec.	Saigon
Tjikini	Shanghai	16th Dec.	20th Dec.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND ROOHOOW AND RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans	FRI., 22nd Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 26th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong. (Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues., 26th Nov. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 27th Nov. at 8 a.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Cotta Vilim		Wed., 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 29th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Van Waerwick	Fri., 29th Nov. at 3 p.m.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

BORNIO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having good accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Sabah. Dates of sailing are subject to change without notice.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JAROINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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LONDON OFFICE—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

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Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

New American Record.

Americanshipyards established a new record in October by delivering 77 ships of 39,100 deadweight tons. The U.S. Shipping Board has received 10 ships of 18,808 tons built for its account in Japan. Deliveries by American yards include 45 steel ships of 283,400 tons, 30 wooden ships of 107,900 tons and two composite ships of 7,500 tons. Ships completed since August 30, 1917, total 487, of which 2,835,834 tons were delivered this year.

Steel Vessels Built At
Inverness.

There has just been launched from the shipyard of the Rose-street Foundry and Engineering Company, Thornbush, Inverness, the first steel vessel built in the northern capital. At the launching ceremony, which was performed by his wife, Mr. T. B. Morrison, K.C., M.P., Solicitor-General for Scotland, made interesting reference to the great possibilities of Inverness in connection with industrial development, noting particularly the water power at command in and around the town, as well as in many other parts of the Highlands. The Board of Trade and the Ministry of Reconstruction, he said, were thoroughly aware of the numerous untapped sources of supply, many of which, no doubt, would be put to good use as soon as possible after the termination of the war.

The Concrete Ship in Being.

It is to credit of the Admiralty, says "The Compendium" for August, that Great Britain is now leading the way in the building of concrete ships, or, to be exact, barges, though in the matter of bigger, seagoing vessels, America has undoubtedly made the running. It is mainly due to the demand of the Admiralty for barges that new ferro-concrete shipyards have been started all over the country, and in many cases, are already hard at work. For the first time we have now a official statement of the work done and in hand, and from this we are assured that about 200,000 tons of 1,000 ton "seagoing barges and other vessels" are included in the Admiralty programme of construction, at a cost of nearly £4,000,000. Nearly 20 reinforced concrete shipyards are now established in England, Scotland, and Ireland, as compared with two in the United States. On the other hand, America has been bold enough to build the Faith, of 5,000 tons capacity, and she has already justified, even surpassed, the expectations of her builders and owners, as all the world knows. But the United States Government has now taken concrete shipbuilding in hand with characteristic promptitude and energy, having decided to spend a sum of over £10,000,000 in building 58 concrete ships of 7,500 tons capacity each, equal to 435,000 tons, at a cost of £10,870,000.

Shipping Shortage in S. America.

The economic difficulties in the South American States caused by the barbarous German submarine campaign have recently become a serious problem for their Governments, who, unless they take prompt remedial measures, may find themselves faced with a very disagreeable popular agitation. For what is the position? We hear of 150,000 tons of merchandise in U.S.A. ports awaiting shipment to South American markets; of over 1,000,000 tons of nitrate lying on the quays in Chile for export abroad; of coal shortages in the Argentine railways and of a tremendous rise in the prices of all imported goods because of the lack of shipping facilities. Thus does Germany increasingly damage the trade and life of all innocent neutrals by the mad dog policy of her ruthless U-boat warfare. But the surprising thing is that those South American neutrals in many cases sit down and do nothing under the German pressure. We hear of Chile bagging over the price of the purchase or renting of German ships; of the Argentine being too careful of Germany's feelings to commandeer her ships lying idle and rotting in her ports, although both countries must well remember that at the beginning of the war, when Germany still had men-of-war on those coasts, she did not hesitate to defy the sovereign rights of the South American States; if it suited her purpose.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

STORIES OF U-BOAT ENCOUNTERS.

London, Nov. 20. The Admiralty publish most thrilling accounts of some very notable actions between British decoy ships and enemy submarines. It is noteworthy that Commander Gordon Campbell, V.C., D.S.O., was one of these "mystery" Victoria Cross winners. His name has previously been published from time to time as gaining very rapid promotions and an unusual number of awards for heroism. Commander Campbell in March 1916 was commanding H.M.S. Farnborough which was disguised as a collier. After cruising throughout the winter as a decoy he got his first submarine and the following month secured a second. Then in February 1917 Commander Campbell, commanding "Q3" was torpedoed. "Action stations" was sounded and a "panic party" abandoned ship. The engineer officer, although the engine-room was fast flooding, very gallantly remained at his post. A submarine was then seen two hundred yards off, watching through her periscope. The submarine, partly submerged, steamed past the starboard side and returned to the port side of Q3, which withheld her fire until the enemy was at pointblank range, when the hidden guns' crews leapt to their feet and opened a most deadly fire, the first shell beheading the submarine captain. The Admiralty regard the action as the supreme test of Naval discipline. The Chief Engineer, with the engineer on watch, remained at their posts until the rising water drove them up. Thereafter they remained concealed upon the cylinders while the guns' crews lay concealed motionless for half an hour while the ship was sinking.

H.M.S. Dunraven, in the role of armed merchantman, was commanded by Commander Campbell in August 1917. He sighted a submarine on the horizon and the Dunraven took a zigzag course whereupon the submarine closed up to five thousand yards. Then she rose to the surface and opened fire, which the Dunraven returned with "a merchanters' gun. Simultaneously reducing speed she let the enemy overtake her, and, wireless, for the submarine's benefit, for "Help. Come quickly, submarine chasing and shelling me."

When shells fell thick and fast the Dunraven, afloat and aft, stopped and a panic party abandoned ship. Meanwhile the submarine closed to four hundred yards, but as she was partly obscured by smoke Commander Campbell reserved his fire, despite his knowledge that the air magazine must soon explode with a gun's crew lying immediately overhead. A heavy explosion at once occurred, blowing up the gun and crew and accidentally starting fire going at other guns, whereupon a gun opened fire, but the submarine, taking fright, submerged. Twenty minutes later a torpedo struck the Dunraven about the engine-room and an additional panic party left the ship, leaving her apparently abandoned. Thereafter for fifty minutes the submarine inspected by periscope as boxes of cordite shells exploded continuously and the poop was blazing furiously. Commander Campbell with a handful of officers and men lay concealed during the ordeal. The submarine next rose to the surface astern, where no guns could bear, and shelled the Dunraven for twenty minutes. Subsequently, while the submarine was passing submerged, the Dunraven fired two torpedoes, missing by inches. The Dunraven sank the following day with colours flying. The crew were picked up by torpedoers.

The instances recited are typical of the ordeals and very gallant exploits of a large number of British decoys whose actions often than not ended fatally for the U-Boat. Another heroic instance concerns H.M.S. "Pride," a two hundred ton schooner commanded by Lieut. Commander Sanders, V.C., who with his gallant crew after successful actions finally paid the supreme penalty in an engagement with a number of submarines.

THE SURRENDER OF U-BOATS.

Copenhagen, Nov. 21.

A message from Berlin states that the first detachments of submarines have left Kiel for England. The German Admiralty has announced that ninety-four submarines are ready to be surrendered at the rate of twenty daily.

London, Nov. 20.

Bear Admiral Tyrwhitt received the surrender of the first twenty U-Boats from his flagship 30 miles from Harwich at about sunrise on Nov. 20. The boats are going to Harwich in charge of their own crews.

Twenty more submarines will be surrendered on Nov. 21st, twenty on Nov. 22nd, and the balance subsequently.

INDIGNATION AT GERMAN BARBARITY.

London, Nov. 20.

Reuter's despatch states that the sufferings of released British prisoners has caused a great sensation. They are compared with the black hole of Calcutta and other historical barbarities. The papers demand that the Allies take steps to prevent the Germans from sending off prisoners starving and naked. It is suggested that prominent Germans should be demanded as hostages. The names of commanders and officers at the camps concerned should be peremptorily demanded. It is pointed out that the incident acutely raises the question of who is now the responsible Government of Germany. The "Daily News" asks whether the Kaiser has not abdicated after all and says that if such crimes continue the armistice will be gravely imperilled as the civilised States cannot tolerate savages within their borders.

FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

Renewed Bolshevik Attacks.

Archangel, Nov. 14.

The Associated Press reports that renewed Bolshevik attacks on American-British positions at Telage on Drina were repulsed. The artillery heaped up piles of enemy dead. Our aircraft scored several hits on enemy gunboats on which naval guns from Petrograd were mounted.

Enemy sustains Heavy Losses.

London, Nov. 20.

A British North Russia official message states: "The Bolsheviks on Nov. 11th, after bombarding from river boats on the Drina, attacked our front and flank. Anglo-American infantry drove them back with very heavy losses. Canadian field artillery materially assisting. The attack was renewed on Nov. 12th and again repulsed with heavy losses."

NEW TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

London, Nov. 20.

The "Times" correspondent at Constantinople states that the Grand Vizier, Ismet Pasha, has resigned and Tewfik Pasha has formed a more pro-Entente Government with Naby Bey as Foreign Minister. Enver and Talaat left aboard a German destroyer, the former probably for Caucasus and the latter for Odessa.

CRIMEAN VETERAN'S DEATH.

London, Nov. 20.

The death is announced of General Sir Robert Biddolph, G.C.B., aged 83 years. He served in the Crimean War 1854-56, Indian Mutiny Campaign 1857-59 and China War 1860.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CANADIAN DISASTERS.

Halifax, Nov. 19.

A severe storm swept over Nova Scotia last week and caused widespread shipping damage.

Quebec, Nov. 19.

A flood tide swept up the St. Lawrence last night causing immense destruction to shipping and villages and towns between Quebec and Three Rivers. The village of Batiscan was partly submerged and is now afloat.

THE WAR BILL.

Washington, Nov. 21.

The Federal Reserve Board estimates the cost of the war to all belligerents up to the end of 1918 as \$40,000,000,000 sterling. The indebtedness of the Entente Allies will be \$20,000,000,000 and the indebtedness of the Central Powers \$20,000,000,000.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S EUROPEAN VISIT.

Washington, Nov. 20.

President Wilson contemplates remaining in France until the major portion of the work of the Peace Conference is completed. He is especially interested in the point concerning the principle of the freedom of the seas.

DAY BY DAY.

A Sad Bereavement.

Much sympathy is felt for Professor and Mrs. Digby at the death of their little daughter Dorothy, aged four years, after a brief illness from influenza and pneumonia. The funeral takes place this afternoon, passing the Monument at 5 p.m.

Offensive Weapons Case.

At the Police Court this morning, the case in which ten men were charged yesterday with being in possession of offensive weapons came up before Mr. J. R. Wood, Inspector J. J. Watt prosecuted and Mr. J. M. Hall (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Griest) appeared for the first defendant, J. O. Castilho. Inspector Watt said that he had instructions to withdraw the case, and the defendants were accordingly discharged. Four of them (Chinese) were subsequently re-arrested and are awaiting extradition, as they are wanted by the Macao Police Authorities for being concerned in a robbery.

Ship Theft.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with stealing a rudder stay, 250 feet long and 2½ inches thick, from a Japanese steamer lying alongside the Tai-koo Sugar Refinery wharf, Sergt. McTulloch prosecuted and said that the rudder stay, which was made of rope, was used to keep the vessel steady when lying alongside wharves. The defendant came along and stole it, cutting it into half. Defendant was arrested on the after-deck by the boatswain, who saw him. The Japanese boatswain, in giving evidence, corroborated Sergt. McTulloch's statement and said that on searching the defendant he found a knife in one of his pockets, but nothing else. Defendant said that he was on board the ship smoking, when he was caught and tied up with ropes and handed over to a constable. His Worship fined him \$200 or in default, two months' hard labour.

Naval Property.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Ng Foon was charged on remand with the theft of a sheet of cloth belonging to the Naval Authorities. Blackman prosecuted and M. J. Lewis appeared for the defence. Mr. G. R. Thomas, a charge-man in charge of Chinese labourers, said that he had been employed in the Naval Docks in that capacity for eight years. He had known the defendant for seven years, and had had known him to be an honest, obedient and a very hard-working man. He did not think the man would have stolen the cloth. The sheet was in a heap of rubbish on the deck. He (defendant) was working at carpentry on board the ship. A Chinese carpenter in giving evidence said that the sheet was among a heap of rubbish. Mr. Lewis said his client acted bona-fide, and that he did not intend to appropriate the cloth for his own use. His Worship said he was satisfied that the defendant tried to appropriate it, but taking into consideration his good record he would fine him \$10 or in default, one month's hard labour.

"HONOURABLE LEWIS."

Japanese Hero and His Gun.

Yamato Hyakshi, familiarly known as Togo in the battalion, joined up at Vancouver. He was a bright, attractive little Japanese with a beatific smile and some quaint knowledge of English. "Most honourable conscription no catch me," he told the recruiting officer with a wide, disarming smile. He put "Married" opposite the question, "Married or single," on the attestation form, and favoured the officer with a pictorial view of his family—a pretty, almond-eyed girl and two doll-like babies. He accepted the assurance that he would be looked after by the Canadian Government with beams of delight. Then, squaring himself as if he were going to fight the whole German Army, he strode away happily with a sergeant to the military depot.

Togo became a Lewis gunner, the best "No. 1" in the unit. He developed a passion for the weapon that amounted almost to idolatry, and during the training days astonished the instructors, not infrequently, by scoring possibilities on intricate landscape targets. "Hun feverishly when honourable Lewis talk with a full mouth," he used to boast, and then proceeded to spray bullets at an amazing rate and with uncanny accuracy on indicated positions—the make-believe of the machine-gun school. . . . The Lewis gun posts, pushed well out in the crater area of the neutral ground, had been put out of action, the guns destroyed, and the crews mangled by a hurricane barrage—all except one. Towards evening, as the German infantry advanced to complete the work of the high explosive and shrapnel, this one gun stuttered defiance and pecked little gaps here and there in the oncoming waves of field-grey. Its spasmodic rat-tat-tat indicated to the anxiously listening men in the front line that either the gun or the gunner had not entirely escaped the shrapnel hail. Then silence.

A bent, burdened figure emerged from a shell crater, seventy-five yards in advance of the oncoming Hun, and staggered towards the Canadian lines. Twice he fell, but struggled gamely to his feet, pursued by scattered rifle fire. It was Togo. A dozen volunteers leaped the parapet to his assistance; a hundred rifles held up the enemy. They lowered him gently into the trench marvelling at the vitality that had animated the terribly torn body. The gun he had saved lay, smeared with blood, beside him. His shattered arm moved towards it, and as his spirit hovered on the brink of the shadow, a smile lighted up the drawn face. "Hun have lost good talk. Hun no catch honourable Lewis," he said—and passed out.—J. A. H. in Daily Express.

Dinner Dance.

A dinner dance is being held at Wiseman's Cafe to-morrow night. Tables may be reserved, and the charge is \$1 for dinner and \$1 for the dance.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, has been appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

THE KING'S THANKS.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—The following answer has been received from His Most Gracious Majesty The King to a telegram embodying the resolution which was passed at the public meeting held in the Theatre on the 13th instant, and I should be much obliged if you would kindly publish the same for the information of the public:—

"The Chairman Public Meeting of Officers, Hongkong.—The King thanks the citizens of Hongkong for their loyal message and takes this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the services they have rendered in the defence of the Empire.—Private Secretary."

Yours etc.,

H. E. POLLOCK.

Hongkong, Nov. 22, 1918.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

University v. Navy.

To be played on Saturday the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m. on the University ground. The University will be represented by:—A. H. Ramshaw (Capt.), Ang Swes Ching, D. K. Samy, W. Gittins, Lim Kong Sim, M. P. Choa, Yeoh Tak Ee, F. A. Redmond, R. A. Poonsonby Kane, G. E. Marley and J. D. Wright. Reserve:—Oheoh Toca Look. Scorer:—S. W. Chan.

COMPENSATION.

Some Interesting Naval Facts.

When one of His Majesty's ships goes down she takes with her not only mighty engines, guns of great price, and a vast store of war gear, but also all the worldly possessions of most of her crew. The survivors are often rescued clad in little more than when they came into the world; indeed, it not infrequently happens that a man who has been entirely reclothed in the rescuing ship loses everything again a few hours later.

The Admiralty allows him a complete new kit, but claims must be made within a month before a Board (which consists of two or three officers, one of whom is generally a paymaster. Any claim for loss of plain clothes is ruled out at once. For instance, a blue jacket may not, in theory, own a pocket handkerchief, it being no part of his kit, and an officer, while he may submit a claim for six dozen "handkerchiefs," must not include a pair of slippers or anything "tasty" in the way of ties.

Sometimes these claims verge on the ludicrous when Jack draws a long bow in a not unnatural desire to "make a bit."

"... an' a ditty-box with a gold ring, an' a watch that cost five pun' ten."

"Rings not allowable, one pound only as compensation for watch," breaks in the unemotional voice of one of the Board.

"... an' a toothbrush," continues Jack, thrown off his balance and making a bad shot in consequence.

The paymaster adjusts his (invariable) eyeglasses. "Smile!" he suggests politely.

This blue-jacket does so—a wide, forced grin which reveals two rows of tobacco stained teeth.

"Claim for toothbrush disallowed—next please."

And Jack goes out to confide his wrongs to a pal.

He is a good sort—true blue to the end—and he knows My Lords will grant his just claims to the last farthing; he knows also, none better, that one does not look for a fortune in the Royal Navy, these bad times.

But I ask you, what would life be without an occasional grumble?—D.H. in an exchange.

OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Manila P. I., Nov. 15.—News of the German surrender was the occasion for several celebrations during the week in Manila, the first being held by the Elks Club, to persons of the Allied communities. The English Club held a big jollification and a patriotic function is scheduled for Saturday evening at the American Y. M. C. A. Mr. John B. Rantiers, Consul General for Great Britain, acted as spokesman for the delegation of Consular representatives of the Allied nations who called on Governor General Harrison to express their sentiments on the Allied victory. After expressing appreciation for the part which America had played in the war, especially in the rapid transportation of fresh troops to the battlefield, Mr. Rantiers said:—"A year or two before the outbreak of the war a strong desire existed among many in Britain and the United States for a closer understanding between the two countries. It is doubtful if this would have averted the war—it is perhaps well that war was not averted. For a closer union than was then possible has now come about—and not between our two countries alone but with those of our gallant Allies—France, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and Japan. These with many other States, which, while they have not fought with, have declared themselves on our side, will form the nucleus of, and will fully suffice to form, that League of Nations that will for the future render impossible such aggression as that from which the world has now suffered, and which threatened even the destruction of civilization itself. "The few States that have remained neutral will welcome such a combination, for it is they who stand most in need of its protection."

Members of the Philippine Legislature continue to make plans for the sending of a mission of some 20 or 30 Filipino legislators, educators and business men to the United States on the Independence mission. The first delegation plans to leave some time next week. Americans who have just returned from Washington bring the news that the United States will, as soon as all details of peace and a final settlement of the world war are reached, turn its attention to a final settlement of the status of the Philippines. According to Senator Pittman, who is close to President Wilson, the Philippines will be given the choice of absolute independence or a territorial form of Government under the American flag. The proposition will probably be put to a vote of the people. It was also stated that a committee of American Congressmen will shortly pay a visit to the Philippines.

The epidemic of transoceanic which has subsided somewhat in Manila is still raging in the Provinces according to reports received by the Bureau of Education and the Constabulary. At Iloilo, the schools have been closed for two weeks and a high death-rate is reported. The disease is also widely prevalent in Batangas and Pampanga.

No word has come from the War Department ordering the federalisation of the Philippine National Guard which has been mobilised since the first of the month. Owing to the turn of events in the world war it is possible that three months' Federal training will not be forthcoming.

A Case for Unbiased Judgment.

In the Summary Court this morning, a case was called in which two Chinese disputed the sum of \$150. Mr. Justice Gompertz, before whom the case came, said that the defendant had already spoken to him about the claim and he (His Lordship) did not think it would come into Court. Under these circumstances, he did not think he should hear the case and adjourned it to be called on to be heard by the Chief Justice.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Last Case on the List.

The November Criminal Sessions concluded to-day, the Chief Justice, (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), hearing the remaining case, in which Yen Tsing Loi appeared on an indictment of armed robbery on September 20 at Yau-mot, when \$155 were stolen from a Chinese named Tung Kwei Yuen.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C. B. E., appeared for the Crown. Prisoner was undefended and pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was called:—Messrs. W. A. Butterfield, W. J. Clark, A. E. Scott, W. J. Owen, G. da Silva, J. H. F. June and A. Jenkins. Opening the case, the Attorney General said that sometimes the impression was created that the Crown in these prosecutions was out for a conviction. That was not so. Counsel for the Crown had a semi-judicial function to perform and was one of the parts of the machine set in motion at the Sessions to find out the truth. If a man was defended, the Crown did not bother about the points which were in the prisoner's favour, that being the function of the prisoner's counsel. If he was not defended by counsel, the Crown felt it incumbent to point out things in the case which told, or seemed to tell, in his favour. The present case was one which would largely depend on the impression produced on the jury by the witnesses. That robbery was committed there was no question and the jury had to decide whether the prisoner was one of the men who took part in the robbery. Some of the witnesses said they saw the prisoner in the shop on the evening of the robbery. One of these saw the prisoner arrested, so perhaps his evidence was not of the same importance as that of the others. Three witnesses picked the prisoner out at the Police Station a month or more of men and said he was one of the men who took part in the robbery. Two of the witnesses said they saw the prisoner in the shop the day before the robbery, the suggestion being that he was there to spy out the land. The facts of the robbery were that on September 20, when the shop was locked up for the night, a knock came at the door and someone called out for a man named Fung. The master told the foki to open the door and the robbers came in. One of the men drew a revolver and the master fled, followed by the robbers, and escaped into the next house, where he raised the alarm. His wife and daughter were in the cockpit, and both said they saw the prisoner chasing the master of the shop. Another little girl who was sleeping on the first floor said she saw the prisoner come out on the first floor and this was one of the points in the prisoner's favour. The wife said prisoner did not go beyond the cockpit and the daughter said she did not see him do so. Two days later the master of the shop received information that the prisoner was living at 240, Canton Road. He went there waited for him and had him arrested. Another thing in prisoner's favour was that whenever he had been tested in outside details he seemed to be accurate. For example, one witness said he was wearing a cap, and prisoner said he was not wearing a cap because he pawned it that day. This was found to be true. On another occasion he said he took a basket to a shop and it was also found that he did so. Another point was that he went back to this house in Canton Road, two days after the robbery, whereas they would expect a guilty man to get away. He also gave evidence on oath at the Police Court and this was also in his favour, though a guilty man might go into the box and tell a lot of lies, but what he said was liable to be tested in the interval. Evidence was then called.

Prisoner was found not guilty and acquitted.

Health Return.

The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was non-fatal pneumonia of unknown cause, the sufferer being a Chinese male, aged 40, who was admitted to hospital on November 15th. He was found by the Chief Justice.

